

HONORING ALAN KARCHER, ARCHITECT OF NEW JERSEY'S LEGISLATURE

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to direct the attention of my colleagues to the accomplishments of Central New Jersey's Alan Karcher, who died on Monday, July 26 at the age of 56.

Mr. Karcher, a dedicated member of the Democratic Party, represented the city of New Brunswick and the rest of the 19th Legislative District in the New Jersey Assembly for seventeen years.

His years of service had a lasting impact on the politics of my state. As Lou Rainone, a friend, aide, and law partner to Mr. Karcher, has said, Mr. Karcher was "the architect of the modern legislature in New Jersey. He made the Legislature an equal branch of government with the Governor's administration."

Governor Christine Todd Whitman agrees. On Tuesday, she ordered state government flags flown at half-staff for the remainder of the week, and remarked that Mr. Karcher "was a worthy and capable adversary who truly embodied the spirit of the loyal opposition."

Mr. Karcher began his remarkable political career early in life. In 1966, while still a student at Rutgers University Law School, Mr. Karcher served as Secretary to the President of the New Jersey Senate. After several more years of staff service to the legislature, Mr. Karcher was elected to office himself in 1973. Mr. Karcher went on to become Majority Leader in 1980 and Speaker of the Assembly in 1981.

A political upset in 1985 brought the Republicans a majority in the assembly and removed Mr. Karcher from the Speaker's chair. Yet Mr. Karcher continued to serve in New Jersey politics, campaigning unsuccessfully for the Democratic Governor's nomination in 1989 and serving in the Democratic National Convention in 1984 and 1988. Mr. Karcher retired from the New Jersey Assembly in 1990.

Mr. Karcher's service to his state and country did not end there. In 1990, Mr. Karcher accepted an appointment as a fellow in residence at the Institute of Politics at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. He wrote two books on political issues and helped found the successful Sayreville law practice of Karcher & Rainone. In 1987, he served as an appellate counsel for Mary Beth Whitehead-Gould in the historic "Baby M" surrogate-mother case which was successfully argued before the New Jersey Supreme Court.

After retiring to Princeton, New Jersey several years ago, Mr. Karcher's last great accomplishment was to rebuild the Democratic party of Mercer County, where in 1998 he helped to bring about my own upset victory against a favored incumbent.

Mr. Speaker, Alan Karcher's life was a model of public service, commitment, and political integrity. He stands as an example to us all, regardless of party and persuasion. I hope that my colleagues in the House will join me and other Central New Jerseyans in extending our gratitude and condolences to Mr. Karcher's friends and family.

HONORING DR. JOE TARON

HON. WES WATKINS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Joe Taron, a faithful servant of the people of Pottawatomie County, in the Third Congressional District of the Great State of Oklahoma. Dr. Joe has committed his life to improving the quality of life of the people around him, and his accomplishments over the years are considerable.

For 23 years Dr. Joe's vision, hard work, perseverance and leadership have been the inspiration of the effort to build the Wes Watkins Reservoir near McCloud, Oklahoma, to provide a permanent new water source to the citizens of Pottawatomie County. On Monday, August 9, the lake will be officially dedicated, providing not only a valuable new source of drinking water to the cities of Shawnee and Tecumseh, but also providing the citizens of Pottawatomie County and the people of central Oklahoma with a great recreational resource for swimming, boating and fishing.

I am proud to call Dr. Joe my friend. He is a wonderful "role model" for our children and grandchildren, and our country is a better place because of his work to help those around him. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Joe Taron for his outstanding commitment to his community, state and country. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Dr. Joe many more years of continued joy and happiness.

THE ANTHRAX ISSUE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, a number of my colleagues joined me in a press conference to discuss an issue that I believe may jeopardize the readiness of our military—the Department of Defense Anthrax Vaccination Immunization Program.

Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BURTON, Mr. FILNER, Mr. METCALF, and Mr. HAYES all joined me to express our shared concerns over the mandatory anthrax vaccination program.

I wanted to take a few moments to share some of my thoughts on the press conference and the anthrax issue as a whole.

In March of this year, I met with a number of reservists from Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in the Third District of North Carolina, which I am proud to represent, to hear their concerns about the mandatory anthrax vaccination program.

After listening to their concerns, I contacted Secretary Cohen and requested the program be halted until the questions surrounding the program could be answered.

The Department denied my request. It also failed to address my concerns.

Mr. Speaker, all branches of the military are currently experiencing great difficulty in recruiting and retaining quality military personnel.

Since the announcement of the mandatory vaccination program in 1997, growing num-

bers of military personnel—particularly Guard and Reservists—are choosing to resign rather than take what may be an unsafe anthrax vaccine.

Now, military personnel across the country are struggling with their options: take the vaccine or leave the service.

Unfortunately, too many are choosing the latter.

At Travis Air Force Base alone, 32 pilots in the 301st Airlift Squadron have resigned or are planning to do so because of the anthrax vaccine.

That is more than a fifty percent attrition rate.

The Air Force estimates it costs \$6 million to train each pilot.

If this figure holds true, the United States is losing over \$190 million dollars worth of training and over 450 years worth of combined experience in the cockpit!

These statistics are not isolated to one unit or one base.

A recent Baltimore Sun article reported that as many as 25 F-16 pilots of 35 pilots in the 122nd Fighter Wing of the Indiana National Guard might refuse the vaccination. This could effectively ground the squadron.

At least one-third of the F-16 pilots in the Wisconsin National Guard's 115th Fighter Wing is expected to refuse the vaccinations.

Another Air National Guard unit in Connecticut reportedly lost one-third of their pilots for the same reason.

The active duty force is also plagued by this problem.

Fourteen Marines in Hawaii and at least a dozen in California have refused the vaccine and are awaiting likely court-martials and dishonorable discharges.

Other reports indicate that even the Department of Defense estimates several hundred active personnel have refused the vaccine and are awaiting disciplinary action.

In a time when all branches of our military are faced with severe challenges in recruiting and retaining quality military personnel, we should be looking for ways to recruit and retain these men and women, not drive them away.

For this reason, Mr. GILMAN and I each introduced separate pieces of legislation to address the problem.

My legislation, H.R. 2543, the American Military Health Protection Act, would make the current Department of Defense Anthrax Vaccination Immunization Program voluntary for all members of the Uniformed Services until either: (1) The Food and Drug Administration has approved a new anthrax vaccination for humans; or (2) the Food and Drug Administration has approved a new, reduced shot course for the anthrax vaccination for humans.

Mr. GILMAN's legislation, H.R. 2548, stops the vaccination program until the National Institutes of Health has completed additional studies.

However, today's press conference was not about pushing a single bill. Instead, we were there today because despite our respective differences, there is solidarity in our goals.

Each of the men and women at the press conference represented differing views on how to best deal with the anthrax vaccination program.

Yet, we all agreed on one point: The mandatory anthrax program must be changed!